Unit 8 Chapters 14 & 15 Name:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

The Person’s Unit & Bedmaking

Due Date Assignment

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Read Chapter 14. Define key terms. Questions 1-25.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Read Chapter 15. Define key terms. Questions 1-28.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Test.

Key terms

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| Fowler’s position |  |
| Semi-Fowler’s position |  |
| Trendenlenburg’s position |  |
| Reverse Trendelenburg’s position |  |
| Full visual privacy |  |
| Ventilation |  |

1. What is a room with only one patient called?
2. What is a room with two patients called?
3. What is the temperature range that is usually comfortable for most people?
4. OBRA requires nursing centers to maintain a temperature range between \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. What physical changes in older persons cause them to require higher temperatures for comfort?
5. List 5 things that can cause unpleasant odors in a residents’ room.

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1. Generally what can a CNA do to eliminate odors?
2. How does illness affect a person’s sensitivity to noise?
3. How do you determine the best lighting for a resident?
4. Why does OBRA require nursing residents to bring some personal items and furniture from home?
5. Where are the controls usually found on an electric bed?
6. What can be done to keep a confused person from raising and lowering the bed?
7. What do patients use the over bed table for?
8. What do the nursing team use the over bed table for?
9. Why is a urinal never left on the over bed table?
10. What is stored in the bedside stand?
11. When is the bedside curtain always pulled?
12. Describe what personal care items are used for.
13. Which personal care items are included in a patient pack?
14. List 6 other personal care items that may be provided by a person’s family, or may be provided by some agencies.

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1. What do you do if a patient is unable to use the call system?
2. Where are grab bars located in the resident’s bathroom and how are they used?
3. What does OBRA say about closets?
4. What must you do before inspecting a resident’s closet?
5. List 5 OBRA requirements for resident’s room that haven’t been discussed in previous questions.

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1. Read “Maintaining the persons Unit” List 5 actions you need to take before leaving a resident’s room.

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Key terms, chapter 15

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| Drawsheet |  |
| Occupied |  |
| Side rail |  |

1. What does a dry wrinkle-free bed prevent?

2. Name some good times to make a patients bed.

1. How does the resident’s right to personal choice affect what time a bed made?

4. Describe these types of beds.

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| Closed/unoccupied |
| Open |
| Occupied |
| Surgical |

5. How do principles of medical asepsis affect how beds are made?

6. Why is it important not to bring extra linens into a person's room?

1. Where are clean linens placed?
2. Why can’t dirty linens be put on the floor?
3. Usually you will only change the pillowcases, top & bottom sheet, and drawsheet on shower days at Manor Care. List the order you should collect linens if you were to do a complete linen change with a bed bath.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. (if needed) | 1. (flat or fitted) |
| 1. (optional) | 1. (if needed) |
| 1. (if needed) | 1. (may be person’s own) |
| 1. (may be person’s own) | 1. (✓how many you need) |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  | 1. xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx |

1. How is dirty linen removed?
2. In hospitals, what linen is changed daily?
3. Describe the purpose of a draw sheet.
4. Describe the purpose of a plastic (waterproof) draw sheet.
5. Where is it positioned?
6. What are some disadvantages to the plastic draw sheet?
7. How does the use of a cotton draw sheet promote patient comfort?
8. If the draw sheet is being used as a lift or turning sheet, should it be tucked in on the sides?
9. Read “Rules for Bedmaking” to complete the following.

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| 1. Practice hand hygiene \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ handling clean linen. |
| 1. Practice hand hygiene \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ handling dirty linen. |
| 1. Bring \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ lilnen, but not \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ linen to the person’s room. |
| 1. Never \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ linens because it spreads microbes. |
| 1. Hold linens \_\_\_\_\_\_ form your uniform. |
| 1. A plastic drawsheet must not \_\_\_\_\_ the person’s body. Cover it with a cotton \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. 2. Change wet, damp, or soiled linens \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. |

1. When must gloves be worn while making beds?
2. How must the bed be positioned while the bed is made?
3. How is the bed positioned after the bed is made?
4. Read the focus on long-term care on p. 298. When should you make a closed bed?
5. How is an open bed different than a closed bed?
6. Compare making an occupied to make an unoccupied bed. How are they similar?
7. How are they different?
8. When does a mattress or box spring have to be cleaned before you make the bed? Why?
9. How is a surgical bed different than an open bed?
10. What position is a surgical bed left in? Why?

***Review steps for making a closed bed, open bed, occupied bed, and surgical bed for the test.***